

Variable cloudiness, windy, and cold with occasional snow flurries through tomorrow. High today and tomorrow in the low 40s, low tonight near 30. Partly cloudy and continued rather cold Friday.

The Daily Collegian

Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University

Vol. 70, No. 17

6 Pages

University Park, Pa., Wednesday Morning, October 22, 1969

Chance To Talk

--see page 2

Seven Cents

Due to 'Undue Influence'

USG Court Rules Out Fraternity Race

By LARRY REIBSTEIN and STEVE SOLOMON
Collegian Staff Writers

The Undergraduate Student Government Supreme Court last night voted election ballots for fraternity candidates.

The USG elections, which were announced that new elections will be scheduled for next Monday in the Hietel Union Building.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Harry Hill said "undue influence" by pollsters prevented a fair election.

The USG Supreme Court believes that the election commission (i.e. pollsters) had influence on the balloting during Monday's elections. Several of the ballots were voided, and the pollsters misinformed an unknown number of voters on this date.

"We of the court feel that these infrac-

tions prevented a fair election from taking place. We hereby rule in favor of a new election. The decision of the court is final," Hill said.

Barry Newman, fraternity candidate, made the appeal to the court to rule out the ballots. He charged that pollsters instructed voters to vote for a slate of four candidates. Election rules state that a student may vote for less than four candidates.

The results of the other elections were made official. John Magaziner was elected freshman class president.

Class Newsletter

"I hope to make an attempt to unite the freshman class," Magaziner said. "I hope as soon as possible to follow through my platform for a freshman class newsletter."

Magaziner also indicated that he would probably appoint Rich Horn and Steve Kanner as co-vice presidents of the freshman class.

Walter Schoen and John C. Leighow won uncontested races in North. There were 33 write-in candidates, however, gathering a total of 54 votes.

Denny Lott, president of North Hall Council, also showed the splinter votes to poor candidates by the candidates. He said that the North voters "wanted diversity."

The most closely contested race was in Pollock, where seven candidates ran for three seats. Jan Fiest (220 votes), Victor Laupunas (202) and Steven Greenberg (198) gained USC seats, but Bonita Sue Cope (194) and Rich Males (177) were close enough to cause Elections Co-chairman Mike Andrews to initiate several recounts.

"I'm going to work for better student-faculty communication," Mike Fiest said. "We need more action instead of words. All students should know what USG is doing and that it is not just a name."

Laupunas was overwhelmed with his election, never won anything before in my life, he said.

Student Vote in Senate

Joe Myers, elected from town, said that he would work for a student vote in the University Senate. He said that student franchise only in non-academic matters "would be a slap in the face."

The University Senate should be a community senate," Myers said. "And it would include the Administration in it, as well."

Saul Solomonsky, said the turnout was "good." He indicated that contested races in North and South would have brought even more voters to the polls.

USG Results

Following are the voting totals for the USG elections.

* denotes winner

North—2 seats

1. Walter Schoen* (231)

2. John C. Leighow* (215)

South—1 seat

1. Helena Rudi* (78)

East—5 seats

1. Dave Schmitt* (104)

2. John Benjes* (880)

3. Bruce Shaw* (667)

4. John Johnston (546)

5. Terri Borio* (892)

6. Maisie Benefield* (852)

West—1 seat

1. Ruse Bensing* (189)

2. Ray DeLevie* (150)

3. Harold Woelfel Jr. (95)

4. Steve Macklin (154)

Pollock & Nittany—3 seats

1. Jan Fiest* (220)

2. Steven Greenberg* (198)

3. Victor Lapuna* (205)

4. Tom Willenbeck (83)

5. Rich Males (177)

6. John Stevenson (155)

7. Bonita Sue Cope (194)

Center—3 seats

1. Judy Elkington* (128)

2. Kathy Hilburn (99)

3. Etheia L. Brown* (123)

4. Michael Hogg (118)

5. John Szada Jr. (130)

6. Ronald LeBendig (227)

7. Thomas Lix (130)

Freshman Class President

1. Joel Magaziner* (344)

2. Craig Melidison (200)

3. Steve Lates (233)

4. Michael Hogg (118)

5. John Szada Jr. (130)

6. Ronald LeBendig (227)

7. Thomas Lix (130)

Tabulating the Votes

A USG ELECTIONS official keeps track of the number of votes for each of the candidates. Paper ballots were used in the election due to a breakdown of voting machines.

Senate Committee Hears Views On Student Voting Procedures

By ROB McHUGH
Collegian Staff Writer

Nearly 50 people met last night to discuss details and procedures connected with potential student voting rights within the University Senate. The forum took place at an open meeting of the Senate Committee on Committees and Rules.

William Rabnowitz, chairman of the committee, told the audience that the meeting was held "to determine how students should be selected or elected to serve in the University Senate." He added that there was a "general feeling" within the committee that students should be allowed to vote and the committee was "not hung up" on this issue.

At the Oct. 7 Senate meeting, a proposal was introduced calling for full voting rights for all students currently serving on Senate committees. If this proposal were adopted, students would make up about 30 per cent of the Senate.

The 34 students now on committees enjoy full committee privileges and are entitled to address the Senate, but they cannot vote. These students are representatives of the Undergraduate Student Government, the Graduate Student Association and the Organization of Student Government Associations.

Rabnowitz told the Senate that any legislation giving voting rights to students would probably originate within the committee, and would require a set of constitutional changes. He called for

suggestions from the University community concerning procedures.

Rabnowitz also said he hoped to present the necessary changes to the Senate at their next meeting which is scheduled for Nov. 4.

At last night's meeting, Rabnowitz called for procedures that would "appeal to the committee as sound and defensible" and would be acceptable to students, the Senate and the University Board of Trustees.

Any changes in the Senate constitution will require approval by the Board of Trustees.

Richard Cunningham, a member of the Committee on Committees, said last night, "The Board of Trustees has never directly rejected Senate legislation or a resolution in its history."

Discussion last night centered on methods to be used in selecting students to serve in the Senate.

A representative of OSGA said his organization would like to see members in the same way students are elected to serve on the Senate committees.

Under this plan, any student attending a Commonwealth Campus would be eligible. Students submitting applications would be interviewed by a review board and would present their views to the OSGA assembly, which would then select the students to serve in the Senate.

The OSGA representative said it

would be impossible for a student to present his views to all Commonwealth campuses.

Several people mentioned that as an alternative to the student body at each campus, a "senate" could be elected.

OSGA wanted to be selected by the Graduate Student Council rather than by the student body.

Charles Davis, professor of English, said he favored a system that would be elected by the student body.

Other suggestions included a system of electing students from each college and chosen by their voting divisions, such as living areas.

Richard O. Lewis, chairman of the Senate, said that unless a set of proposals is submitted by November, discussion and amendments can take place at that time. The main motions could be voted on in December, and be submitted for action by the Board of Trustees at their next meeting.

Lewis said, if all these deadlines are not met, the Trustees probably would not act on the proposal until their next annual meeting in June.

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IDA Becomes Prime Target for New Left

By STEVE SOLOMON
Collegian Staff Writer

Covered story by Steve Solomon

(Editor's Note: This is the fifth of a seven-part series on U.S. Department of Defense-sponsored research at the University. Tomorrow's installment will focus on the Ordnance Research Laboratory, a special Navy research facility run by the University.)

The Students for a Democratic Society was in charge. Several doors on the Columbia University campus opened and dozens and other study elements of the Establishment were deposited outside. And then the students and the offices were occupied and the demands were issued and in a sudden swarm of newsmen descended upon New York City.

And it may very well be that the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) dates every event from that moment.

At that moment, the spring of 1968, SDS demanded that Columbia withdraw from corporate sponsorship of IDA, which was classified studies for the Pentagon. In subsequent months, none of them so spectacular as the student group, student groups, other sponsors, universities—including Penn State—made similar demands. And it responded by changing its corporate structure.

Antiwar Target

For the New Left, and especially the militant SDS, IDA (pronounced as if the name) has been an almost too-good-to-be-true target for the past two years. Virtually gossamer to strike at the Pentagon, SDS and its loose alliance of supporters have been striking at the closest manifestations of the military at hand.

Like the Pentagon, itself a target for attack from Congress, IDA's presence has disappeared, soared on student strikes and the Vietnam war, and mingled with obnoxious and strikes and demonstrations.

IDA, with headquarters a short jump from the Pentagon, is a private, non-profit defense "think tank" with a million annual budget and a staff of approximately 600, plus a number of consultants in the academic community.

breaks down into the Weapons Systems Evaluation Division (WSED), Research and Engineering Support Division (RES), and Communications Research Division (CRD), all of which are engaged in weapons research.

The Jason Division, which employs part-time 40 to 45 of the nation's most outstanding university scientists, is oriented primarily toward defense of national security, such as the subminiature missile, and Vietnam.

Essentially identical to other federally-funded research organizations such as the RAND Corporation, IDA nevertheless was headquartered a fiscal deficit at birth. Whereas RAND was funded by the Air Force and assigned a broad range of defense research, IDA was created as a corporate creation of officers under the trusteeship of officers representing each of its

The rationale behind this unique relationship goes back to 1966, when IDA was founded. The Cold War was thriving at the time and both the United States and the Soviet Union were engaged in a research program. Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, so the story goes, was concerned about the death of scientific competence in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, its Institution of Technology, its Institution of Technology, its Institution of Technology.

WSED, Kiffan, already involved in strategic and intelligence studies for the Eisenhower Administration, thought it preferable to have an academic consortium tackle the task, thus providing a broader base for the recruitment of scientific talent.

IDA then was founded as a corporate entity under the trusteeship of officers representing five universities: Cal Tech, Case, MIT, Stanford and Tulane. Seven

more institutions joined in the next six years: the University of California, Columbia, Illinois, Michigan, Penn State and Princeton.

Operating uncontroversially for almost a decade, IDA's obscurity was shattered in 1967 by protesting students at the University of Chicago and Princeton University. Princeton students were especially incensed; von Neumann Hall on the Ivy League campus housed the Communications Research Division of IDA, a highly secret group working on "specialized problems of communications," allegedly, code-making, code-breaking and related matters.

Faculty committees established at both universities recommended that their institutions remove their name and prestige from IDA. Many faculty members were disturbed that the universities they had no effective control, since 75 to 80 per cent of IDA's work is classified.

The demonstrations at Columbia University the following spring gave the issue national exposure. Protesting the University's ties with IDA, Mark Rudd, the campus SDS leader, wrote Columbia President Graydon Kirk that "all Columbia professors currently employed by IDA, whether they be called to resign, their posts as IDA-intellectuals."

The tension spread to Penn State, where a conservative faculty group, but with only limited faculty ties with IDA, Neil Buckley, a traveling corporate president from IDA, led a drive to have Penn State sever its relationship with IDA, which he called to resign, their posts as IDA-intellectuals."

Indeed, at University Park, at least, a conservative campus, the IDA remained obscure. The Undergraduate Student Government, a revolutionary fervor, passed a resolution on May 16, 1968, requesting information about IDA. The school's affiliation with IDA, a week later, University President Eric A. Walker, a trustee of IDA, replied,

A distinguished-looking man with thinning gray hair and glasses, Walker has been a staunch defender of IDA research. During World War II, he helped the acoustic bombing torpedo at the Underwater Sound Laboratory at Harvard University, and when the laboratory was divided into two separate working groups in 1948, he headed the group transferred to Penn State as the Ordnance Research Laboratory.

In his reply, Walker quite predictably said that Penn State, as a corporate citizen, has the responsibility to see that the United States is never again caught in the unprepared, vulnerable position in which it found itself at the close of World War II.

"We believe that if the government (either state or federal) calls upon its citizens to do something which is in accordance with the established policy of the nation," he wrote, "they should do it."

He also pointed to the University's affiliation with other organizations "possibly as many as 500," implying that IDA was not an outlier, but out as an incarnation of the devil. He was asked to benefit Penn State receives from its formal relationship with IDA assistance."

Although IDA officials' emphasis that universities donate active money nor facilities, Walker said that the University's relationship with IDA assistance."

"The University maintains," Walker said, "that the president and vice president for research, a relationship revealed that recently retired IDA presi-

dent, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, received an annual salary of \$40,000 and 17 other IDA professionals, received at least \$25,000.

Became Controversial

It was the shenanigans on campus, though, that most deeply wounded IDA. Faculty members who previously had been unaware of their university's relationship with IDA—or, more likely, who had never heard of IDA—suddenly became quite concerned with the issue.

"Not a few faculty members felt that their knowledge of the University's ties with IDA and of the nature of IDA's work for the government, much of which was classified, was unacceptable, because of their feeling that they were not sufficiently informed to determine the conduct of the University's affairs," Robert W. King, a rational man, once told me. "In some places, the view was quite strong that if the faculty could not find out more about all the work in which the university had the remotest involvement, then that association should be discontinued."

Pressure from both faculty and students led to a change in IDA's corporate structure in the spring of 1968. Members of the Institute now served as individuals, and not as representatives of universities (including, incidentally, themselves) from the general public.

The campus demonstrations also affected at least one of IDA's corporate trustees. Princeton, in September they were it official to avoid membership in research groups engaged in such projects as government defense

quality and value of IDA work, examination of its organizational arrangements, and suggestions concerning its operations."

In retrospect, the students were late arrivals among those voicing ire with IDA. Though never a major controversy,

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Chance To Talk

ONCE AGAIN this year, the College of The Liberal Arts is leading the way in broadening communication between students and faculty members.

Liberal Arts Student Council is sponsoring a Discussion Day tomorrow, when students can meet with faculty members, talking with them on a personal basis.

In this way, students can relay problems they are having without going through the red tape or embarrassing situations often involved in meeting with professors. The faculty members in the HUB should be eager and receptive to hear complaints, queries and suggestions. That's the whole purpose of the HUB session.

SOAP BOX style oratory may be alright for airing grievances, but when constructive changes are the goal, critics must take their cases to the persons capable of acting on them.

It is often difficult for a professor to deal fairly with a procedural curriculum question when it is directed to him from the middle of a crowd of 400 in

Forum Building. But on a one-to-one basis, such as would be the rule at the Discussion Day, a concerned professor can deal with a complaint more directly.

WHAT IS IMPORTANT about the Liberal Arts faculty members is that not only are they willing to listen to student complaints, but they are eager to do whatever is possible to satisfy legitimate grievances.

Liberal Arts Student Council President Pete O'Donnell is optimistic about the meeting. "The Liberal Arts faculty is amazingly receptive to change. It is ready for meaningful give and take with students outside the classroom barrier. Now all we need are enough concerned students."

O'Donnell is close to the crucial point of the discussions session. For it to be successful, any students who want to rap about problems they've encountered in the college must turn out for Discussion Day.

MAKE IT TO THE HUB Reading Room before 4 p.m. tomorrow.

Now at Twelvethrees

'American Revolution 2'

By PAUL SEYDOR
Collegian Film Critic

The scenes of violence during the Chicago Convention which open the new documentary "American Revolution 2" (now at Twelvethrees through Friday) are liable to prompt you to a bereaved dismissal: "Oh, this again!" Fortunately that impression is but brief, for the Convention is used only as a necessary introduction for a penetrating study of a community in action. Set in Chicago, the movie follows the efforts of three groups determined to halt the police brutality of which they are the victims.

The three groups are a Chicago contingent of the Black Panthers, led by an impressive and impressively intelligent young militant named Bobby Lee; some poor, uneducated whites who, sick of unjust treatment from the police, have formed their own organization called the Young Patriots; and some upper-income middle class whites genuinely interested in working with the poor and disenfranchised.

Although a documentary, "American Revolution 2" plays like a well-constructed story and moves with a much unflagging interest, rarely forgetting its purpose to inform. The most intriguing aspect of the movie is its portrait of Lee, who emerges as a startlingly well-directed individual. The way, for instance, his sheer determination and unshakeable "cool" enables him to win over an audience of hostile middle-class whites is one of the most authentic pieces of drama I've ever witnessed. Even more

interesting is the way he talks the fledgling Young Patriots out of violence, and then helps them organize and search for a stronger, presumably more effective power-base in the community. "You got to go to the community," he says, "you got to tell them 'This is where we're at,' to tell them what you believe and what you're trying to do. You got to get them behind you."

The movie then follows their efforts to get that support, winding up on an extraordinary meeting between the citizens, aided by the Black Panthers and the Young Patriots, and a representative of the police department. Although the sergeant promises to do something about the complaints, it is left unresolved as to whether or not he does (Will there be a sequel?), and the movie closes on the skepticism of the militants.

There are flaws, to be sure: Partly by his own mouth and partly by the filmmakers' bias, the police sergeant is made to look like a fool (something which, admittedly, hardly places undue stress on the imagination). But it is still inexcusable that he should be no attempt to suggest the problems of his position. He is, in other words, turned into a type, an object of too easy scorn and derision. Often the filmmakers' what-own-curiosity more than satisfy it. I wanted to know much more about Lee (some interesting ambiguities are raised but then dropped, why, compared to his poor, black peers, he is so well-dressed in clothes that look fairly expensive). I wished for a fuller portrait of the Young Patriots rather than a sketchy outline. Couldn't the filmmakers, whose cameras have been so penetrating, have gotten some actual footage of the day-to-day police intimidation that caused so many of these people's complaints? I believe most of what was charged,

but, without being shown and getting it all from one side, I'm uneasy in my belief.

I'm also uneasy about the movie-makers. They are identified only as The Film Group, Inc., of Chicago; such collective anonymity makes me suspicious not only of intent but of result. I don't believe this movie is a put-up job (and even if it is, that wouldn't alter much of its power or penetration), but if it is, that might explain the glaring omissions. For instance, why doesn't the movie go on to show us what, if anything, the police sergeant does subsequent to the meeting? If it were shown that he made an honest attempt to investigate the complaints, then our impression of him would have to be drastically altered.

The chief value of "American Revolution 2," aside from its surprising suggestions of hope, seem to me to be its exploration and depiction of certain prevalent attitudes among the young, the poor, the disenfranchised, the disillusioned. On the level it is, by far, the best, most honest, most frightening, and most importantly for a documentary, illuminating.

Chicago did not, as some have claimed, split this country right down the middle; it merely served as the ultimate and unmistakable confirmation of a latent schism that has been extant far too long, and has deepened far too rapidly. Perhaps movies like "American Revolution 2" and the recent "Medium Cool," and last year's "Weekend," will help us to understand this division in the simple, human terms that it seems only film is capable of; therefore, more equipped to begin the difficult process of reconciliation. Unless I'm misreading him totally, Bobby Lee and others like him, despite their words and because of their actions, are telling us that "Burn, baby, burn" is changing to "Build, baby, build."



Women's Liberation Movement; Bosom Binding—Bad Business?

By PAT GUROSKY
Collegian Assistant City Editor

All over the nation women are once again heeding the call. Shedding their aprons, brandishing spatulas and shooing their bridge clubs, they can be seen boldly storming employment offices, picketing beauty contests and spunkily parading in protest.

It's nothing new. Ever since the first time man whopped his chosen mate with his club and dragged her off to his stony abode (or so the story goes) the female has been the submissive member of society. But all about certain women have rebelled against this lower position and fought for the freedoms, rights and responsibilities rightfully theirs as human beings.

But today's neo-feminists are going even farther. They ask their sisters to shed not only their aprons, but their bras as well.

For the bra, they claim, is the supreme symbol of the restrictions placed on women in our society today.

The women's liberation movement—some call it the braless revolution—varies widely in its goals and in the militancy of its members. Some want nothing short of a complete reversal of the "mom-wife at home with the

kids and dad-hubby at work earning money" roles of most of the world's cultures. The movement unfortunately also has in its ranks bitter souls who are just plain man-haters and who pursue a personal vendetta against the alleged sexual exploitation of women by men.

Others, like NOW (National Organization for Women) fight adamantly but quietly for abolition of abortion laws and against de-facto discrimination against women in hiring.

So what does all this have to do with the supposedly pampered Penn State coed, as tradition-bound as you can get and about as easy to incite to action as a pregnant cow?

For the most part, absolutely nothing. The typical coed here will never have to face discrimination against her sex. She'll be a school teacher or home economist (human developer) for two years, then settle down, honestly happy with hubby, home and humble household. There's nothing wrong with this, as long as she's not fooling herself.

But there are girls here who know themselves well enough that they can courageously face the fact (and it does take a bit of nerve) that they can't hold marriage and motherhood as cherished ideals and the ultimate goals of their lives.

Perhaps they are girls who will have to compete against men in their chosen professions—or perhaps they've already met problems in dealing with the lovely yet super-sensitive male ego—even here at University Park.

Case in point: In an interview for a high student appointed post on campus a coed was asked by her male

interviewer how, if she received the position, she would "change the disadvantage of being a woman into an advantage."

Being a woman isn't a natural disadvantage—that only comes when men feel they could be surprised by women, and take steps to stop them. Some of the back room bull sessions of BMOs criticizing certain female student executives on campus show this is true.

The PSU coed still gets the raw end of the deal here in many ways. Take our admissions policy for example. You don't really think the Trustees whipped up the three to one male-female ratio to provide us with a really swell social life, did you? The University has repeatedly been charged with employing higher entrance requirements for women than for men. (On the ratio bit, let's be honest—it is really that great? After a national magazine a few years ago proclaimed PSU males to rank among the ugliest and dullest on the nation's campuses, and coeds confined in their dorm rooms that they agreed, some would say—so what?)

Sure, beginning with this week, coeds don't have houses anymore. Sure 21-year-old senior women can live downtown. But 17, 18 and 20-year-old women are still confined to the dorms while men students the same age have full freedom to live where they want. As long as this and other injustices (there are many) exist, there is work for PSU women to do.

So, women, even if you're not ready to climb on the revolutionary bandwagon to fight for your rights, at least experiment with going braless. You might find yourself enjoying that freedom, and craving for more.

Letters to the Editor

SDS Explains NLF Flag

TO THE EDITOR: Some people in this community feel that it is inconceivable to march for peace in Vietnam and at the same time indicate support for the National Liberation Front, the victims of the relentless imperialistic war waged by the U.S. ruling class.

SDS on the other hand declares that to simply "be for peace" and not support actively the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese is morally and intellectually dishonest. It ignores the very reasons why the ruling class continues to violently deny self-determination to the Vietnamese.

By carrying the NLF flag, SDS declares open support for the aims of the Vietnamese people. We do not feel that the so-called "violence" of the oppressed Vietnamese is immoral or unjustified. In the face of U.S. imperialism, any and all methods of struggle are imperative in order to achieve their just revolutionary demands. We, the members of SDS, declare not only our support for the total victory of the NLF, but also for the liberation struggles of all people oppressed by U.S. imperialism.

We call for the withdrawal of all U.S. occupation troops from the Third World and from within our own borders. We reaffirm our conviction that only the destruction of capitalism in our country will make possible complete liberation and freedom for all peoples of the world.

Dana Friedman
SDS Co-Chairman
(graduate-math-New York City)

Unity in Desire for Peace

TO THE EDITOR: I want to comment on Mr. Blanch's letter in Saturday's Collegian from the point of view of a foreign student. Mr. Blanch says: "...and we prevented Communists with a unified America the war would be over by now." This is a very doubtful statement and only proves how misinformed the writer is, concerning U.S. tactics of negotiation in Paris and about failures of U.S. diplomacy before the "peace talks" even started.

However, countries all over the globe show an ever increasing concern about the justness in this country regarding

the war. A positive American image is fading sadly and rapidly, making it at best unpleasant for a U.S. citizen to go abroad or to cross their own borders to the south.

If you, Mr. Blanch, are not concerned about the world's opinion, go ahead. Name the liberal students for the prolonging of the war. But remember also, that they are active in showing the world that somebody in this country cares and believes that the unity of a people is best reflected in the desire for peace.

My opinion of a "united America" of your definition would result in an extinction in "unity" of the Vietnamese people.

Eva Knausenberger
State College

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Published Tuesday through Saturday during the Fall, Winter and Spring terms, and Thursday during the Summer Term, by students of The Pennsylvania State University. Second class postage paid at University Park, Pa. Post Office No. 1000. Circulation: 15,000.

Subscription Price: \$12.00 a year
Mailing Address — Box 40, State College, Pa. 16801
Editorial and Business Office — Station #1, 930 North Third
Phone — 862-5531
Business office hours: Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Member of The Associated Press

JAMES R. DORRIS Editor

PAUL S. BATES Business Manager
Staff of Editors: Managing Editor, Dick Kramsey; Editorial Editor, Alan Yeager; City Editor, David Hester; Assistant City Editors, Marc Klein, Pat Gurnsey; City Editor, Andy Schaefer; News Editor, Pat Gurnsey; Feature Editor, Marc Cohen; Sports Editor, Dan McKel; Assistant Sports Editor, Dan Conway; News Reporter, Dan Johnson; Online Reporter, Heather Reporter, Sally Williams.

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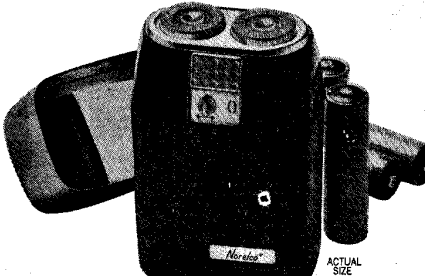
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Three University Profs Consult with IDA

(Continued from page one)

publicly. "Although IDA very much values the contribution made by the universities through the years," King told me, "the fact is that its need of direct university backing and advice has lessened somewhat over the years as it has become established as an organization which can stand on its own."

Indeed, IDA has continued its recruitment of scientists from the academic community. At institutional membership in IDA had never been a prerequisite for employment as a consultant.

Muzzled Priests

The change in corporate structure did, however, virtually muzzle student protest. It inhibited any further attacks on IDA as an intrusion on academic freedom, since the universities were off-factly out of the game and only the professors, who may consult or research for whom they please, remained. At Columbia, Rued was caught muzzling the rather hypocritical notion that "academic freedom does not include the freedom to perform secret research for the Pentagon in 1968."

Implicit in the SDS rhetoric, of course, is an almost religious belief in American militarism, and a simultaneous commitment to cut off its research base, even if that means violating the rights of some professors. "It's not a question of going the staff (military research) here," SDS correspondent Buckley said last year at University Park. "Penn State is in the goddamn body. It's an insidious branch of research for the Department of Defense. What they're doing is taking academic skills to the criminal business of government. It's a question of making the University complicit with the war machine."

Wells H. Keddle, an assistant professor of labor studies and the faculty adviser to SDS at Penn State, is a ruggedly handsome man with the sharply defined features of an outdoorsman. He agrees with Buckley, although his voice remains calm and his face relaxed when discussing the subject.

"This is one more way to harness the needs of the military to the universities," Keddle said of IDA. "It is an abomination. It is immoral to research how to kill people, how to put down the national ambitions of people."

Most of those who would denigrate the academic institutions from the Department of Defense are equally wary of dictating the rights of professors who individually choose to do defense research or consultation on their own time.

"There are times," when the best brains in some particular specialty are to be found on a university campus," Walker wrote in his letter to USC, "and the individual involved is willing, or even eager, to help his government. In such cases, his decision is, and I believe should be, an individual matter. As long as the work he performs does not interfere with his teaching or other academic duties, he should, in my opinion, be permitted to do as he sees fit."

Indeed, a case can be made for the universities' encouragement of extracurricular research, especially for a prestigious think-tank like IDA. Universities are ranked academically,

not by the caliber of their students, but by the reputation of their faculties, which attract the students.

Major Coup

The selection of a professor to work for IDA, and particularly for Jason, one Penn State professor said, is a major coup which can stand on its own.



HERSCHEL W. LEBOWITZ
Professor of Psychology

coups for a university. It is perhaps one of the best indications of faculty expertise. No Penn State faculty member has ever been chosen as a Jason scholar.

Most of the unfettering fuss directed against IDA has concerned Jason and its highly classified work on counterinsurgency, infiltration and guerrilla warfare. SDS claims this work contributes to the manipulation of foreign governments and people.

The Jason work, however, is concluded during the summer months and Norman L. Christeller, recently retired IDA vice president and general manager, emphasizes, off campus.

Indeed, a Jason summer session held in Massachusetts in 1967, according to IDA literature, dealt with the scientific aspects of counterinsurgency, infiltration and guerrilla warfare. And the meeting was so secret, Science magazine claimed, that the janitor had to receive a high security clearance before he could clean the building.

Criticism of IDA's activities, of course, is not limited to Jason. All other divisions in the institute are engaged in weapons research and evaluation, and some sponsor studies of foreign governments, populations and foreign policy—all of which gives SDS plenty of ammunition.

Henry S. Albinski, an associate professor of political science at Penn State and a recent addition to the IDA rolls, is acting as a consultant on a classified IDA study of American and New Zealand foreign policy. Sponsored by the Economic and Political Studies Division, the research, in the context of current U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, could contribute to American political and economic policies toward that area in the next decade.

Albinski, who was not eager to talk about the project, said his will be a dual role of consultation with IDA people during the researching and writing of the

paper, and analysis and criticism when the paper is completed.

"It is one of the more sedate things I can do with IDA," he said with a chuckle.

Albinski did say that, the report will be a projection of the foreign defense policies of the two Pacific island nations in the future, and an overall prognosis of developments in that part of the world. An example of the methodology, he said, will be a study of the inspirational and motivational features which influence foreign policy decisions.

Contrary to the simplification of inherent evil in every defense sponsored project, not all IDA or Defense Department research has been completely military or manipulative operations. It is a sad comment, in fact, that often the greatest advances with broad implications for the uplift of society are at the same time the most potentially dangerous militarily, and would not have been made if not for its military potential.

This is the dilemma which the scientist faces. The classic example, of course, was the work on nuclear fission during World War II, the immediateness of which could not have led even the most absent-minded professor. But the same energy which culminates in a mushroom cloud can just as easily mean unrestrained affluence for the entire globe.

Look at Future

"Every technological advance can be used for humane or inhumane uses," Herschel W. Leibowitz, professor of psychology at Penn State, said.

"The military can take advantage of any technology. Every person has to ask himself about the implications of his research. We have to look at the long range future. Will the advance be of benefit or detriment to society?"

Leibowitz was faced with such a fundamental choice three years ago. Approached by IDA, he was asked to do unclassified research on visual perception as it related to infrared imagery. Translated, the Department of Defense was interested in exposing camouflaged Vietcong and material infiltrating down the Ho Chi Minh trail. Infrared photo reconnaissance, then being researched at Michigan, offered the answer and Leibowitz was recognized as one who could contribute to its development.

Leibowitz is a lanky man, maybe 6 feet 3 inches tall, with wisps of gray running through his long black hair. He speaks in short bursts, struggling to fit words and phrases into the meaning he is trying to convey. And unlike many scientists, his words reveal a troubled conscience over the uses of his contributions.

"Sure, there are military uses for infrared imagery," he said uncomfortably. "It's being used right now in Vietnam."

Infrared imagery, essentially, is a new technology which makes it possible to develop a thermal map of terrain. From a plane, an infrared camera can pinpoint the location of a camouflaged truck or a group of men in dense jungle, simply because both trucks and men produce a different quantity of heat than their surroundings.

The same technique that can be used militarily to hunt down human beings, however, can be used to put food in the distended stomach of a starving African baby. Infrared technology, Leibowitz explains, is "an extension of man's senses."

It can be used to increase the food production by exposing unharmed crops to plants, which reflect less heat than healthy ones; it can pinpoint industries, and the major natural resources they contribute; it can map cities, volcanoes and pinpoint hidden natural resources and underground fires.

Wanted for Vietnam
Infrared technology, then, has a diversity of application literally as broad as life and death. But Leibowitz did not have to fool himself. IDA valued infrared technology for use in Vietnam. So the choice was not easy. It involved a look into the future. And a personal judgment.

"I believe the big problem of society is 'war and peace,' Leibowitz said, which is finding natural resources. If we don't find them, we will create conditions which will lead to international tensions.

"The big problem will be population. We need more resources. We have the choice of either establishing a lower population growth rate, or increasing the discovery rate of our resources. This (infrared technology) may be the only hope for increasing the discovery rate."

It likewise would be difficult to change a case of military complicity against George M. Guthrie, a professor and head of Leibowitz in psychology. Guthrie, a short, relaxed man with the beginnings of a night middle class, middle aged roll, will consult with IDA after the conclusion of his three year study of the Philippines at the end of the year.

Guthrie's study is supported by the Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Defense Department agency which sponsors most scientific research on advanced weapons systems. The study, though, is unclassified, interdisciplinary analysis of the impact of

modernization on the attitudes, values and behavior of the Filipino people.

The study has attracted social scientists from Northwestern, Chicago, Harvard, Swarthmore and Hawaii, plus a



GEORGE M. GUTHRIE
Professor of Psychology

number of Filipino participants from Ateneo de Manila University. In the Quarterly Letter Report of July-September 1968, a few preliminary findings were released:

"If there is one generalization we could offer at this point, it is that the impediments to the adoption of many im-

provements do not lie in the lack of information or in inherently conservative attitudes of the people. There is a great awareness of the need for changes and of the changes possible in agriculture, health, education, government administration and other fields as well. Improvements which almost every one desires are impeded by the extremely low income of a high percentage of the people, the dearth or absence of appropriate models and the nature of persons to person relationships within the society."

Contains Implications

That the study has political impact and contains implications for future American policy pronouncements is evident from the eagerness of IDA to enmesh Guthrie as a consultant. And Guthrie himself concedes that there are definite lessons to be learned from the work.

"I would hope that the American government and military personnel in a position of influence would read our books," Guthrie said. "The Philippines are an excellent place to study the introduction of the American form of government into Southeast Asia."

"I think," Guthrie continued seriously, "what our research should lead the Department of Defense to doubt the wisdom of spreading arms around the world."

Anti-establishment testimony such as Guthrie's is a melody to the ears of university professors who defended their sponsorship of IDA because of its professional independence from the government. This is an important consideration in view of the controversy over the military.

(Continued from page five)

Stage, TV Entertainer To Speak at Colloquy

Broadway entertainer and television personality Orson Bean will be the keynote speaker for the Colloquy "The Human Dimension of Education."

Bean, who is the founder and director of a new style school in Bardonia, will speak Nov. 1 in Rec Hall on the future of progressive education in America.

This year Colloquy also will sponsor a multimedia happening in Rec Hall Nov. 8 and 9 titled "In Search of America." The light show under the direction of David Lloyd-Jones is to be a total sensory experience.

The show is constructed as a series of films, light shows, music tapes aimed mainly at involving the audience with its surroundings.

A community dinner also has been scheduled for Nov. 8 as part of Colloquy weekend. All those involved in any aspect of the program will participate in the dinner meeting. The dinner also is open to all who are interested in speaking with members of the Colloquy program.

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NewScope

Coalition Contemplates Moratorium Outcome

Chile Military Units Threaten Coup

SANTIAGO, Chile — A revolt by two units of an army division posed the threat yesterday of a military coup in Chile for the first time in 30 years.

But late in the day, President Eduardo Frei told the nation on radio and television that he had the "overwhelming backing of all the armed forces throughout the country" and declared, "No one will move me from here."

The government imposed a state of siege and suspended Congress so it could deal with what it called an "attempt at military sedition."

The uprising was led by Brig. Gen. Roberto Viaux Marañon, who recently was removed from command of the 1st Army Division at the northern city of Antofagasta and ordered into retirement.

While vowing to shoot it out with the government if necessary, Viaux said his sole purpose was to gain a hearing for grievances of army officers who complain about extremely low pay, lack of adequate equipment and other drawbacks.

Brandt Wins West German Chancellorship

BONN — Social Democrat leader Willy Brandt was elected West Germany's first Socialist chancellor yesterday by a narrow margin, ringing down the curtain on 20 years of Christian Democrat rule.

Three weeks after the Sept. 28 federal elections, the new Bundestag voted the 55-year-old Brandt into office by 54 votes, two more than the required absolute majority.

While Brandt was celebrating his victory, financial observers in Bonn said they expected his government to decide in the next few days on evaluation of the mark. Bonn sources said they expected the decision at a cabinet meeting Friday, with an announcement of the mark's new value by the week's end.

Yesterday the new chancellor announced his Coalition Cabinet of 12 Social Democrat and Free Democrat ministers.

The election capped a long and colorful political career. It was Brandt's third successive try at the chancellorship. His success was aided by nationwide gains in the federal election, giving the Socialists 224 seats, 22 more than in the last election.

Senator Predicts Troop Withdrawal

WASHINGTON — Sen. George D. Aiken, dean of Senate Republicans, said yesterday he expects practically all American ground troops will be withdrawn from South Vietnam within one year.

The Vermont senator sounded a keynote for optimistic forecasts about the war, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee postponed a planned series of Vietnam hearings until after President Nixon reports to the nation on his policy Nov. 2.

"As a matter of courtesy it seemed proper for the committee to defer its hearings until after the President has spoken," Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) the chairman of the committee said.

The hearings were to have opened next Monday for five, probably televised, days including appearances by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

Past performance indicated they would become a forum for critics of the administration.

No Nixon Comment On Agnew Speech

WASHINGTON — President Nixon appeared yesterday to be trying to disassociate himself from Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's denunciation of last week's peace demonstration.

For the second day in a row presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said the Agnew speech had not been seen nor reviewed in advance by the White House.

At the State Department, press officer Robert J. McCloskey said a very different kind of statement which had been made by Secretary William P. Rogers in New York Monday night was made known to the White House in advance of its delivery.

Agnew was thus pictured by the White House as having acted on his own, so far as the President is concerned, when he said in a New Orleans speech Sunday night that the Moratorium Day demonstration was encouraged by "an effete factional anarchy" and "hard core dissidents and protesters" near mouth.

Declines Deferral On Hopewick Case

WILKES-BARRE — A Judge reserved decision yesterday on a petition for an autopsy on the body of Mary Jo Kopechne in waters off Chappaquiddick Island, Mass. Dist. Atty. Ed. Weir said, who indicated he would not accept these findings. This particular rumor explains that the other three Beatles originally "died"—and this is offered as an explanation for the death signs.

By JEFF BECKER
Collegian Staff Writer

A week has passed since last Wednesday's National Vietnam War Moratorium and those involved have had time to contemplate the outcome of that day. Charles Veley, coordinator of the Moratorium activities at the University, and others who worked with him are generally pleased with the day's results.

"Very exciting... very satisfying... very beautiful," were the words many people used to describe the day here.

Veley said the day "gave people a chance to see the movement not as an underground thing, but as a responsible public action." He added, "It accomplished the superficial ends, to get people out to see each other. But we've got to get people to keep working."

Veley said a major complaint of many people was that there was not enough opportunity for them to participate in open discussion.

He said next month's two-day Moratorium would be more concerned with audience participation and "there would be lots of time devoted to questions and answers."

According to Veley, the major thrust of the next Moratorium, Nov. 14, will be aimed at local workshop groups, classroom, house and church groups.

Pete Wood, co-chairman of the Coalition for Peace, expressed the disappointment of many people. "People were expecting to get more information than they did; they were disappointed in that sense. We're planning Nov. 14 to be a day of some group instruction so they can get answers to their questions."

Wood was optimistic about the results of the day, though. He called the Moratorium participation "a turning point for this campus."

Thomas Rossi, a member of the Coalition for Peace, said the Moratorium "got people thinking again when there was a

Officials Deny Reports

Is Beatle Dead?

(Continued from page one)
solo in "Hey Jude" have been persistent in their statements that it is McCartney who is still singing for the Beatles. But according to the Michigan Daily, voiceographs have been done on pre-1968 Beatles albums and post-1968 albums, and there is a difference.

Again, this claim has not been substantiated. The most serious part of the speculation, though, is the interpretation of the symbol on the back of the Beatles' picture in the picture section inside their albums.

Here are some of the more interesting interpretations:
—On the cover of "Sgt. Pepper" McCartney wears an armband with the initials G.P.D. In England, "G.P.D." stands for "G.P.D. Pepper." McCartney is wearing a medal which is supposed to be awarded posthumously.

—In one of the centerfold pictures on "Magical Mystery Tour," Beatles John Lennon, Ringo Starr and George Harrison all have red carnations, while McCartney has a black one.

—Another of these pictures is of McCartney seated behind a desk with a sign that reads, "I Was."

—The Greek word for dead, if it is rumored, is similar to a popular Beatles word, "valour." And in the song "The Glass Onion," one verse is: "There is a club for you all, the walrus is Paul."

—One of the most interesting interpretations can be found on the cover of "Abbey Road." Pictures on the front are the four Beatles, walking from a cemetery across from what is labeled "Abbey Road." The background is a stone wall with a crack running through it. This, as the rumor goes, is where McCartney's car crashed. The symbolic part, though, is the way the four Beatles are dressed up.

Lennon is in white, representing a priest; or God; Ringo is in a white suit, representing an undertaker; Harrison is dressed shabbily, representing a grave digger, and "dead" McCartney is in a black suit, with no shoes or socks on. The obvious inference, of course, is that no one is ever buried with their shoes on.

There are hundreds of other symbolic interpretations, most of them with a far Eastern mystical significance.

One explanation proposes that McCartney is physically alive but symbolically has to do with his spiritual being. The Beatles were known to be dabbling in Eastern religions and, according to the theory, McCartney was the only one who did not accept these teachings.

This particular rumor explains that the other three Beatles originally "died"—and this is offered as an explanation for the death signs.

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Author Kerouac Dies; Led 'Beat Generation'

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Jack Kerouac, whose stirring tales about life on the road in the 1950's made him a pioneer of the beat generation, died yesterday at age 47.

He had been admitted to St. Anthony's Hospital, Monday, and died of a massive gastric hemorrhage, his wife, Stella, said.

"He had been drinking heavily for the past few days," she said. "He was a very lonely man."

"Nobody came to see him while he was alive. Why would you come now when he can't talk to you?" she said, bursting into tears, when a reporter who came to check the death report asked if her husband was home.

In a recent interview, Kerouac said, "I get lonely here. I live with my mother. She's paralyzed."

But he was almost constantly in the limelight during the late 1950's as he published his largely autobiographical accounts of his wanderings across the country during the early 1950's. He wrote novels such as "On the Road," "The Dharma Bums" and "The Subterraneans."

Hitchhiking and driving, he said, "was my life."

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—Collegian Photo by Pierre Belloc

'Let's See, Green Means Stop, Red Means ...'
SEE THE CARS go. Go Go Go. See the man. The man has a button. See the man push the button. The cars stop. That is, the cars should stop. The cars don't stop. See the man cry. Cry Cry Cry.

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ATTENTION!
The Knights of Columbus would like to know the number of persons interested in initiating a Knights of Columbus Council at Penn State.

If you would like to participate in this endeavor please contact one of the following:
Mr. George Bubash: 238-6847
Mr. Robert McCarthy: 464-4551
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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS
November 12
Contact College Placement Office to arrange interview appointment.

PSU-IDA Ties Controversial

(Continued from page three)

Industrial complex and the ancient and still up-to-date universities' desperate search for knowledge.

Former IDA Official Christler was quite forthright in asserting IDA's dependence. In an interview with the New York Times he said the Institute has been "completely independent of the government," which assures it of "being able to carry out studies that don't merely support some preconceived idea of the government."

IDA officials admit, however, that there have been under pressure to support some preconceived notions of the Pentagon. "We have a tie to the government in that most of our funding comes from it," King told me, "though this is not an unusual situation. The financial link, however, does not condition the responses we make to the questions the government poses for us to study."

"It is true that some middle levels of the DOD, faced with heavy pressures to get a job done, have occasionally desired that we bolster conclusions about matters that their own studies have led them to. We have consistently resisted such pressures and the upper management of the DOD has recognized that it is not in our function to provide a respectable scientific basis for preconceived conclusions."

Indeed, when we cease occasionally to tell the government, as the result of our study and analyses of problems,

things it would prefer not to hear, then we will have failed to perform one of our most important functions," King said.

Reports hidden

There have been at least two charges that IDA failed in one of its "most important functions." Author James Ridgeway cited a case in his book "The Closed Corporation" in which IDA made an unfavorable study of the supersonic transport plane (SST) for the pro-SST Federal Aviation Agency. Ridgeway charges that with a congressional debate pending, the FAA hid the report from view and IDA made no move to get the study into the open. Likewise, Sen. William Fulbright, in conducting an investigation into the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in his Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was unable to pry loose a pertinent IDA study from the Defense Department.

When we prepare a study under contract to the United States Government," King told me, "in response to the question, 'that study involves the property of the government, and it is their prerogative to determine to whom it will be released.'"

Those who claim that IDA has been a restraining force on the military point to the emergence of Jason member Jerome Wiesner of MIT as the leading academic spokesman for the defense establishment. Wiesner recently coedited a 346-page anti-ABM volume sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy

(D-Mass.). And George W. Rathjens Jr., former head of IDA's Weapons Systems Evaluation Division, published an article in the April 1980 issue of Scientific American in which he pointed to the futility and danger in a new round in the arms race. He particularly attacked the ABM and the Independent, mutually-targeted re-entry vehicle (MIRV) now being tested.

Regardless of IDA's loyalties, the question of IDA and the universities ultimately swings in a full circle back to the perplexing program of academic freedom. With last year's change in corporate structure, formal university sponsorship of IDA was severed, throwing the case into a different and more delicate court.

The challenge now is to a professor's right to engage in defense-sponsored or defense-related research on his own time. It is a challenge with moral implications and one, as is evident from the advancement of infrared technology, which cannot be couched in black and white terms.

"The military can make use of any technological advance," grieved Lebowitz. "There's no such thing as neutral research."

He shrugged his shoulders. "So what do you do?"

Then he turned away. It was a question which had remained unanswered for centuries. And it could wait until after lunch.

Simmons French House Gives Coeds Chance To Share Language Interests

By MADELINE MAZURSKY

College Staff Writer

The coed interested in conversing in French need not think that the hearing whippers of "Je t'aime" are her only recourse. The French House, located on the second floor of Simmons Hall, provides residence for women who share an interest in speaking French.

According to Sue Hrist, French House president, the House is "a community of girls developing friendships through a common interest in French." She stressed the autonomy of women in regard to their obligations to the House.

The women residents of French House are not all French majors. Any female student who has completed her second term and has passed French 304 is eligible to live in the house. New members will be admitted Winter Term.

A lounge and kitchen are special accommodations for house residents. French is spoken in the hall, lounge and bathroom. Each day "on my day" usually a French slang word, is posted for a quick lesson.

Highlighting Winter Term is the annual French dinner for the house residents at the home of Madame Le Blanc, the ad-

viser of French House. After the haute cuisine, the women traditionally provide entertainment.

Miss Hrist is planning to hold discussion groups with the French Club and holding scores as other house activities.

The French House's newest import is Simone Schworer, a "bonne chauffeuse" from the University of Strasbourg in France. Miss Schworer, an instructor of French 304, expressed her delight with her surroundings. She added there is no similar community living situation in the residence halls of Strasbourg, although the university provides a large range of clubs for students.

Miss Schworer was impressed by the rapport between students and professors here. And at the thought of women wearing slacks to class at the University of Strasbourg, she shook her pixie coiffure and sounded a low whistle.

"ROTH FROTH ROTH FROTH ROTH FROTH"

Be it known that FROTH, the humor magazine, is currently accepting applications for positions on the creative and/or business staffs, involving such consciousness-expanding activities as reading, writing and 'rhythmic. Further let it be known that a general meeting for the general information of the prospective staffers will be held on Thursday evening, Oct. 23rd, at 7:30 in 212 HUB. Anyone desiring to attend but unable should call 865-9892 to make individual arrangements.

This offer ends December 7, 1980.

FROTH FROTH FROTH FROTH FROTH FROTH

Collegian Notes

Pattee To Display Playbills

A collection of Philadelphia playbills recently acquired by the University libraries is on display in the Rare Books Room on the third floor of the west wing of Pattee. The items exhibited were selected from the 300 presented by William S. Dye, III. They date from as early as 1888 and as late as 1960 and encompass an entire range of literature and music, from the top-flight presentations of the Booths, Janium and Edwin, and the great Rachel, to superlatively extravagant sheet for "Tom" shows and circuses. They were selected in Philadelphia by Dye's grandfather, who was evidently a loyal fan of the grand old Philadelphia Academy.

Robert Adman of the University of Akron Law School, will talk with students interested in the study of law at 4 p.m. tomorrow in 124 Sparks.

James Strazella, assistant dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, will talk with students interested in the study of law at 8 p.m. in 124 Sparks.

Rehearsal for Ian Mitchell's American Folk Song Mass will be held at 9:30 p.m. tomorrow in the main lounge of the Helen Eakin Eisenhower Chapel. The folk mass will be presented at 12:45 and 6:15 p.m. Sunday at the Episcopal Holy Communion Services. The Rev. Derald W. Stump will be the celebrant.

The Writer's Division of the Penn State Science Fiction Society will meet at 7:30 tonight in the upstairs lounge of the Hertz Union Building.

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The Coalition for Peace will meet at 7 tonight at the Peace Center to discuss plans for the Nov. 14-15 Moratorium.

Charles L. Heller, professor of meteorology and dean of the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences, will present an invited paper today at the American Meteorological Society symposium at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

His paper is titled, "Weather Engineering and Management in the Future."

WPSX-TV will present Man-Made Movement, a videotaped presentation of the University Theatre for the Program "Kaleidoscope," at 8 a.m. today.

The program is an electric grouping of styles of movement and music. The dances are performed by University students.

The tape has been shown

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